

International Bankers and the Communist Conspiracy

This article on the background and activities of Kuhn Loeb and Company is the third in a series on the international bankers who have been financing, trading with, and strengthening the Communist Conspiracy.

BY FRANK A. CAPELL

KUHN LOEB and Company was established in 1867 by Abraham Kuhn and Solomon Loeb. They originally had started out as general merchandise merchants in Lafayette, Indiana in 1850. Later their operations concentrated on banking and their main location became New York City.

In 1875 Jacob Henry Schiff, who had direct connections with the Rothschild and Warburg banks of Europe, became a partner. Within ten years Abraham Kuhn was dead and Solomon Loeb retired; Jacob Schiff then became head of the company and when Schiff died in 1920, his son, Mortimer Leo, succeeded him as head of the firm. Paul Moritz Warburg, a partner in M. M. Warburg and Company, international bankers of Hamburg, Germany, came to the United States in 1902 and became a partner in Kuhn

Loeb and Company at a yearly salary of \$500,000. Another important early member of the firm was Otto Kahn who became a partner in 1897.

An indication of the magnitude of the financial operations of Kuhn Loeb and Company was disclosed in a report of June 1939 entitled "Structure of the American Economy—Part One" which showed that interests in the U.S.A. controlled by Kuhn Loeb and Company were listed at 10 billion, 843 millions of dollars. Jacob Schiff had spent millions to overthrow the Czar in Russia and more millions to overthrow Kerensky in support of the Bolshevik revolution. The New York *Journal American* of February 3, 1949 quoted Jacob Schiff's grandson, John Schiff, as stating that his grandfather had helped to finance Leon Trotsky and that he spent 20 million dollars

for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia.

Government Report

A frequently quoted official government report stated: "In February, 1916, it was learned that a revolution was being fomented in Russia and that the following persons and business concerns were engaged in this destructive enterprise: 1) Jacob Schiff; 2) Kuhn, Loeb & Co. . . .; 3) Guggenheim; 4) Max Breitung. In April, 1917, Jacob Schiff publicly declared that it was thanks to his financial support that the revolution in Russia had succeeded. In the Spring of the same year, Schiff commenced to subsidize Trotsky."

In 1924 Otto Kahn, then a partner in Kuhn Loeb was proposed as president of the English Speaking Union. His election was defeated, it was reported, by the exposure of his Bolshevik activities. It was reported that Kahn's house was a meeting place for Soviet agents such as Nina Smorodin, Claire Sheridan, Louise Bryant and Margaret Harrison. In April, 1932, the French newspaper *Figaro* published a report that Mrs. Otto Kahn paid a visit to Russia and she was officially received by the Soviet Government which honored her by a grand diplomatic dinner and several brilliant receptions. The ceremonial display exceeded in pomp and solidarity that of the King of Afghanistan. The Red Army lined the roads at the "present arms." The report stated, "It was the least that the heads of the Proletarian dictatorship could do in order to honor the wife of one of their sovereigns."

Secret Representative

It was Paul Moritz Warburg, reportedly a secret U.S. representative for the Rothschilds, who promoted and helped organize the Federal Reserve System in the U.S. and became its first chairman. On June 15, 1933 Congressman Louis McFadden, chairman of the House Banking Committee, stated to his colleagues: "The Soviet Government has been given United States Treasury funds by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks acting through the Chase

Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co. and other banks in New York City. England, and no less than Germany, has drawn money from us through the Federal Reserve banks and has re-lent it at high rates of interest to the Soviet Government or has used it to finance her sales to Soviet Russia and her engineering works within the Russian boundaries. The Dnieperstroy Dam was built with funds unlawfully taken from the United States Treasury by the corrupt and dishonest Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks."

Later in his speech the congressman stated: "The United States should manage its foreign affairs with more distinction than that which is implied in the picture of Jacob Schiff shaking his fist at the White House and muttering threats against . . . (the) President of the United States. . . ."

The following are some of the past and present partners in Kuhn Loeb and Company.

Solomon Loeb—a founder of Kuhn Loeb and Company. He was born in 1829, his wife Betty bore him four children; Morris, Guta, James and Nina. An agnostic, he died in 1903.

Abraham Kuhn—a founder. He and Solomon Loeb founded the company in 1867.

Jacob H. Schiff—a partner who joined the firm in 1873. He was born in 1847; his brother Ludwig was a stockbroker in Germany and his brother Herman was a banker in London. Jacob Schiff married Therese Loeb May 16, 1875. He was originally an agent for the House of Rothschild and bought into Kuhn Loeb and Company. He sent to Germany for Paul Warburg and made him his chief lieutenant to supervise the forming of the Federal Reserve System in the United States.

Felix Moritz Warburg—a partner who joined the firm in 1896. Warburg was born in Hamburg, Germany January 14, 1871 the son of Moritz and Charlotte Oppenheim (W). He came to the U.S. in 1894; married Frieda Schiff, daughter of Jacob H. Schiff; their sons were Frederick M., Gerald F. Paul F.S., and Edward M.M.; their daughter Carola married Walter N. Rothschild.

Paul Moritz Warburg—a partner who joined Kuhn Loeb and Company when he came to the U.S. in 1902 at a salary of \$500,000 a year. He married Nina Loeb, daughter of Solomon, founder of the firm; promoted and helped organize the Federal Reserve Bank and became its first chairman; was director of CFR 1921-32; was an early sponsor of the Foreign Policy Association; was a partner in banking firm of M. M. Warburg, Germany; and reportedly was a secret U.S. rep of the Rothschilds.

Mortimer L. Schiff—partner who joined in 1900. He was born in New York June 5, 1877 the son of Jacob H. Schiff and Therese Loeb. Mortimer married Adele A. Neustadt April 30, 1901. Their daughter Dorothy (born Mar. 11, 1903), who married Richard B.W. Hall, is owner and publisher of the *New York Post*. Mortimer Schiff was President of Provident Loan Soc. of N.Y., and director of American Continental Corp., Western Union Telegraph Co., Wells Fargo Co., American Railway Express, and Pacific Oil Co.

Sir William Wiseman—partner in Kuhn Loeb & Co. He was in charge of British Intelligence in the U.S. and was assigned to try to get the U.S. into World War I.

Otto Herman Kahn—partner. He was born in Manheim, Germany February 21, 1867 the son of Bernard and Emma Eberstadt Kahn. In 1896 he married Addie Wolff, daughter of Abraham Wolff. Otto Kahn was vice-president of the English Speaking Union, and a director of CFR 1921-34. He died March 29, 1934.

Abraham Wolff—partner. His daughter married Otto H. Kahn. Abraham Wolff died on March 29, 1934.

Jerome J. Hanauer—partner for many years before his retirement December 31, 1932. He was born in New York City July 30, 1875 the son of M. C. Hanauer and Henrietta Price (H). Jerome Hanauer married Carrie Hellman on March 15, 1900 and they had a daughter, Alice Carrie, who married Lewis L. Strauss. He was director of numerous railroads.

Eugene Hugo Paul—became a partner in 1899. He was born in Jersey City, N.J.,

December 16, 1870, the son of Herman Paul and Cecelia Bachmann Paul. He married Selma Rosenberg on June 26, 1907.

Archie Earl Albright, Jr.—became a partner in 1968. He was born in Akron, Ohio, August 21, 1920, the son of Archie E., Sr., and Hazel Beard (A). He was active in the subversive Foreign Policy Association.

George Backer—(not shown as partner) second husband of Dorothy Schiff and son-in-law of Jacob Schiff; was owner of the *N.Y. Post* (Now owned by Dorothy); was an official of the Communist-controlled American Labor Party and a member of the CFR.

George Wallace Bovenizer—became a partner in 1928. He was born in Ireland July 19, 1879, the son of George and Elizabeth Enright (B). He was a director of Pennroad Corp., Western Union Telegraph Co., Seaboard Surety Co.

Robert Frederick Brown—became a partner in 1941. He was born in New York City April 1, 1896, the son of John Henry and Bertha Haig (B); married Ruth Elizabeth Ryan in 1941. He has been a director of Buckeye Pipe Line Co., Polaroid Corp., General American Transport Corp., and American Potash and Chemical Corp.

Benjamin Joseph Buttenweiser—joined the firm in 1918. He was born in New York City October 22, 1900 the son of Joseph L. and Caroline Weil (B); educated at Columbia University; married Helen Lehman October 3, 1929. Buttenweiser was U.S. Asst. High Commissioner for Germany 1949-51 and a CFR member. He and his wife were hosts to Alger Hiss during his trial who lived in their home. Helen Buttenweiser was one of Hiss's legal advisers. The Buttenweisers put up bail for a convicted atom spy.

Thomas Edmund Dewey, Jr.—became associated with Kuhn Loeb in 1958 and became a partner in 1965. He was born in New York City October 2, 1932, the son of former N.Y. Governor Thomas E. Dewey. He was educated at Harvard Univ. and was a director of Chevrag Corp. of Chicago and Levin-Townsend Computer Corp. of New York.

Maril Cecil Iselin Feer—joined the firm in 1968 and became general partner in 1969.

Born in New York City July 31, 1928 the son of H. Ernest and Cecile Iselin (F), Feer was educated at Dartmouth and Sorbonne. He married Helene de Lone May 31, 1952. He has been a member of the CFR and was Deputy Asst. Secretary of Commerce for Financial Policy and Acting Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Direct Investments 1965-69.

Yves-Andre Istel—joined the firm in 1964; became partner in 1966. Istel was born in Paris, France February 8, 1936 the son of Andre and Yvonne Cremieux (I); educated at Princeton University; married Maureen Kelly in June 1957, divorced her June 1964 and married Nancy Lazys August 6, 1964.

Gilbert Wolff Kahn—joined the firm in 1927 and was made a partner in 1931. He was born in Morristown, N.J. July 18, 1903 the son of Otto Kahn and Addie Wolff (K); was educated at Princeton U. and studied foreign banking in England, France and Germany. His first wife was Anne Elizabeth Whelan; February 1, 1933 he married Sara Jane Helker; on July 30, 1948 he married Polly Stover.

Hugh Knowlton—became a partner in 1933. Knowlton was born in Brookline, Mass. July 27, 1893, the son of Daniel S. and Alice M. Joyce (K). He was educated at Yale and Harvard Universities and Dolores Anderson became his second wife on August 14, 1956.

James Horace Manges—became a partner in 1967, having joined the firm in 1954. Born in N.Y.C. October 8, 1927 the son of Horace and Natalie Bloch (M), he was educated at Yale and Harvard. He has been a director of Baker Industries.

Nathaniel Samuels—partner since 1955. Samuels was born in Chicago, Ill. October of 1908 the son of Maurice and Sarah Altman (S); educated at Harvard; married Dr. Mary E. Hyman in 1952. A member of the CFR, Samuels has been director of the Rockefeller-controlled International Basic Economy Corp., and director of several U.S. and European utility companies. He was a special adviser to the U.S. Mutual Security Agency for Europe.

John Mortimer Schiff—joined the firm in 1929 and was made a partner in 1931. Born in Roslyn, N.Y. August 26, 1904, the son of Mortimer L. and Adele G. Neustadt (S), John Schiff was educated at Yale and Oxford (England); married Edith Baker May 3, 1934. He has been a director of Los Angeles and Salt Lake R.R., Westinghouse Electric Co., CIT Financial Corp., Associated Oil Co.; a trustee of Bowery Savings Bank; and a member of the N.Y. Stock Exchange and CFR.

David Tevele Schiff—joined the firm in 1963 and was made a partner in 1967. David Schiff was born in New York City September 3, 1936 the son of John M. and Edith Baker (S). He was educated at Yale and married Martha Elizabeth Lawler May 11, 1963.

Norman William Stewart—became general partner in 1969. Born in New Eagle, Pa. August 8, 1924 the son of William and Eva Johnson (S), was educated at MIT and Harvard and married Ann Roberts June 11, 1949. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the American Stock Exchange.

Percy M. Stewart—became a partner in 1941. Born in N.Y.C. December 29, 1890, the son of Charles Alexander and Mary McAllister (S), Stewart married Betty Holloway June 25, 1938. He was Governor of the N.Y. Stock Exchange from 1943-48; has been a trustee of American Optical Co. and a director of Allen B. DuMont Labs.

Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss—joined the firm in 1919 and became a partner in 1929. Strauss was born in Charleston, W.Va. January 31, 1896 son of Lewis and Rosa Lichtenstein (S); married Alice Hanauer whose father was a partner in Kuhn Loeb. He has been a director of U.S. Rubber Co., U.S. Leather Co., Susquehanna & N.Y.R.R., Commercial Investment Trust; a member of the CFR and a trustee of the subversive Institute of Pacific Relations.

Robert Elisha Walker—joined the firm in 1935; became a partner in 1949. Born in New York City July 11, 1906 the son of Elisha and Adele d'Orn (W); educated at

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We should then, as rapidly as possible, reduce the remaining portion of the national debt with a view of complete liquidation. This could be accomplished in a few years without the slightest disruption of the economy. A nation that could spend \$400 billion for a war in Europe, in which we should never have become embroiled; then burn up an additional \$250 billion in a tragic boondoggle in Vietnam; and all this piled on top of another \$160 billion consumed in foreign giveaways, could certainly pay off a debt of \$140 billion. Actually, the savings in interest alone that would ensue from our proposal would pay it off in 6 or 7 years.

There are many ways in which the government could reduce its debt without inflation. For example, it could realize some \$20 or \$30 billion by the sale of its power-grid, and thereafter collect \$2 billion a year in taxes from private operators; it could lease or sell its oil shale deposits for many billions; and it could do the same with some of its land holdings, which total about 750 million acres. It could also accept bonds and

other securities in payment of estate and capital gains taxes. Furthermore, since a non-interest bearing \$10,000 reserve note has exactly the same value as an interest-bearing bond selling at par, the former could be used gradually to replace the latter without the least danger of inflation.

Restoration of American Freedom

With the repeal of the Federal Reserve Act and the elimination of the national debt, we can also get rid of the federal income tax, or at least restructure it on a constitutional basis. The American people would then no longer be debt- or tax-slaves; instead they would walk as free men with heads held high; never again would they be forced to exist in terror under that tyrannous inquisition known as the Internal Revenue Service, which seems to exist primarily to keep all productive citizens in penury and to destroy any individual who attempts by his own labor and enterprise to become self-reliant and independent.

International Bankers

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Yale; married Muriel Lowe May 12, 1930. He is a Papal Knight of Malta.

Frederick Marcus Warburg—became a partner in 1931. Frederick was born October 14, 1897 in New York City the son of Felix M. Warburg and Freida Schiff (W), and the grandson of Solomon Loeb. He graduated from Harvard U.; married Wilma L. Shannon March 4, 1946; and was a member of the CFR.

Siegmund G. Warburg—partner. Siegmund was born in 1902 in Germany and has resided in London, England. He has been a director of Brandeis Goldschmidt and Co., Ltd. of London, British and French Bank, Ltd. of London, Minerals Separation Ltd. of London, London Investment Co., Ltd., Transoceanic Development Corp., Triarch Corp. Ltd. of Toronto, Canada, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. of London; chairman of the

Board of Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co. Ltd. and Mercury Securities Ltd. of London.

Our new "friendship" with the Communist countries and the tremendous amount of trade being promoted will benefit certain international bankers, "Insiders" and the Communist Conspiracy. We expect to continue this series on the international bankers and "Insiders" who are or have been aiding the International Communist Conspiracy.

THE AUTHOR

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